

LONDON, May 1, 1850

THE VIENNA GAZETTE announces that diplomatic relations have been resumed with the Porte. There is literally nothing new to be said about any part of GERMANY. PRUSSIA and AUSTRIA have, it is said, agreed to allow the "Interim Commission" at FRANKFORT to continue its provisional existence beyond the first of May. The Parliament at Erfurt has adjourned, for how long, or for what purpose, is not

terially diminished. Butchers' meat, for instance, was higher in 1849 than it was in 1843, and potatoes nearly double the price. It was well known that in every department of Government there had been a progressive increase of business. Government did not pay higher salaries than were paid by other great establishments, and the Government officials worked quite as hard as the clerks in those establishments, or in private houses of business. The cashier of the

able to know to what political party its vote had been given. In the Presidential election it was not known—it is not known to-day—who voted for Mr. Cavignac, and who for M. Bonaparte? What matters it, whether the vote was for M. Bonaparte? Not the slightest doubt as to its conduct can be founded on its vote. Many of those who fought and died at Waterloo had not voted for the additional vote to the constitution of the empire. Many of those who warmly opposed the ordinance of 1815 and died in the foremost ranks in 1830 in defence of the restoration, were not in the ranks in 1815. The most ardent of the policy of the last minister of the late monarchy, defended that monarchy to the last moment. The army will ever defend the law: but upon the condition that you respect these laws which give to the army its force, and that you give to the military institutions have survived the wreck of all the political institutions of France, and that they pass away during the last sixty years. I say, gentlemen, that the army, let it vote as it may, will defend the law. The army only lives by law, and for the defence of law. It has the sentiment of its rights and of its duties: and upon its vigilance it is founded that obedience to rule, and that admirable discipline which is the glory of the army. It gives it that so calm and so noble attitude which it ever seen to assume in the midst of our political agitations. The army is the faithful representative of the opinion of the country, which is opposed to *coup d'état* issuing from the street, as it is to *coup d'état* issuing from any where else."

The above remarks were not entirely re-answering as to what

**Russian Legation, Washington, May, 1850.**  
LITERARY and scientific works, objects of art, industry, and natural history have been sent from all countries to the Emperor, and to the members of the Imperial Family, in such numbers that it has been found necessary to establish certain rules for their admission. Hereafter and from this date all persons wishing to address the Emperor or the members of the Imperial Family are requested to inform the Russian Legation of their intentions. In every case the Legation is bound to apply for a special permission, and, when received, will advise the interested parties.

The observation of these formalities will be strictly enforced, and no notice whatever will be taken of those who will not conform to the regulations of the Legation.

ation of Mr. VULFEE the Senate took

President, it will be observed that I have carefully abstained from expressing any approbation of the alleged movements for justice, propriety, and policy depend upon matters which I am not sufficiently informed to judge at present. I am proper to say, that when I offered this resolution I thought of the particulars or the details of this movement what was generally known to the country, and at that time, as I believe a vast majority of the citizens of the United States will also say, that my sympathies are with the Republican party—strongly and anxiously with them. I trust that the members of the Convention will be able to

being supposed to be against the President. I have no objection to the members while speaking of the particular instances of this case, indulged in a general remark. He that there is a disposition (running through various acts of the present Administration) which inclines more to that side of the question which is not the republican side. That is a very old question which I shall not repeat. It is not very far from the question now before the Senate. I can only say that, for one, I have seen no evidence of such intention on the part of the President of the United States. I sincerely he means to execute the laws of the country honestly, and firmly, as I hope he will do, as I trust he will do. I believe he will do. As to the rest, sir, I know not to lead me to suppose that he is not as good a republican as any of us.

CLAY. Mr. President, I have not risen to enter into

## PARIS, MAY 2, 1850

to be known to his political party its votes had been given. In the Presidential election it was not known—it is not known now—whether the army, the bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie, and who for the moment were the most powerful, had been given the vote. Not the slightest doubt as to its conduct can be found in its vote. Many of those who fought and died at Waterloo did not vote for the additional *acte* to the constitution of the empire. Many of those who warmly opposed the restoration fought and died in the foremost ranks in 1830 in defence of the restoration. Many of those who warmly disapproved the policy of the last minister of the late monarchy, defended that monarchy to the last moment. The army will ever defend the law: but upon the condition that it respect those laws which give to the army its force, and which give to the military institutions have survived the wreck of all the political institutions of France, and which have survived during the last sixty years. I say, gentlemen, the army, let it vote as it may, will defend the law, the army only lives by law, and for the defence of law. It is the sentiment of its rights and of its duties: and upon this sentiment is founded that obedience to rule, and that admirable discipline, which is the glory of the army, and it is that so calm and so noble attitude which it is ever ready to assume in the midst of our political agitations. The army is the faithful representative of the opinion of the country which is opposed to *coups d'état* issuing from the street, and it will be so as long as it is not *coups d'état* issuing from any where else."

The army's conduct is not entirely re-assuring as to what the bourgeoisie really thinks.

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President, it will be observed that I have carefully abstained from expressing any approbation of the alleged movements for justice, propriety, and policy depend upon matters which I am not sufficiently informed to judge at present. I am proper to say, that when I offered this resolution I thought of the particulars or the details of this movement what was generally known to the country, and at that time, as I believe a vast majority of the citizens of the United States will also say, that my sympathies are with the Republican party—strongly and anxiously with them. I trust that the members of the Convention will be able to

that there is a disposition (running through various sets of present Administration) which inclines more to that side of these questions which is not the republican side. That is my opinion or opinion into which I shall not enter. It is not very far from the question now before the Senate. I can only say, for one, I have seen no evidence of such intention emphatically manifested by the President of the United States. He means to execute the laws of the country honestly, bravely, and firmly, as I hope he will do, as I trust he will do. I believe he will do. As to the rest, sir, I know nothing to lead me to suppose that he is not as good a republican as any of us.

MR. CLAY. Mr. President, I have not risen to enter in-